

NOTES ON THE RHYNCHOPHORA OF EASTERN  
NORTH AMERICA, WITH CHARACTERIZATIONS  
OF NEW GENERA AND DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW  
SPECIES.

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In order that our knowledge of the Rhynchophora of Eastern North America (exclusive of the Scolytidæ) may be kept somewhat up to date I hope to prepare, from time to time, articles describing any new species which may come to hand and mentioning those described by others. I will also include notes referring to the extension of the known range and any new knowledge of the food habits which may be gained of those species treated in the "Rhynchophora of North-eastern America," issued in 1916 by Chas. W. Leng and myself. This is the second of two articles which have been prepared supplementary to that work, the first appearing in this Journal in 1920.<sup>1</sup>

Since the first article was prepared I have each season collected extensively in Indiana during the summer and autumn months and in southern and southwestern Florida during those of winter and early spring, my work in the latter State having extended as far down as Chokoloskee, the most southern settlement on the West Coast. Numerous specimens have also been received, either in exchange or for determination, from many collectors in the region covered. Among those at hand, either taken by myself or received from others, are a number of species not treated in the "Rhynchophora." A few of these are forms then believed to be extralimital to the area covered in that work. The others are species believed to be hitherto undescribed and some of them evidently not belonging to any genus characterized in the "Rhynchophora." I have therefore, in this paper, described as new 14 species and founded three new genera. No one of the species described is based upon color characters alone, all possessing differences in structure which distinguish them strongly from their nearest allies.

<sup>1</sup> Some New Rhynchophora from Eastern North America with Additions to and Corrections of the "Rhynchophora of Northeastern America," JOURN. N. YORK ENTOM. SOC., XXVIII, No. 2, June, 1920, pp. 161-178.

Since my first supplementary paper, cited above, appeared, Leng's "Catalogue of the Coleoptera of America North of Mexico," and Casey's "Some Descriptive Studies among the American Barinae," have been issued. Most changes in these two works of the nomenclature in the Rhynchophora, relating to the species which are mentioned in this paper, have been adopted. The order of treatment and the serial number before each species are, however, those of the Rhynchophora. Where a species is placed under a new generic name by either Leng or Casey, the old name in parenthesis follows the new.

11. *Toxotropis floridanus* Leng.

One specimen was taken at Lakeland, Fla., March 2. Known heretofore only from Enterprise, and Dunedin, that State.

12. *Eusphyrus walshi* Lec.

This little Anthribid<sup>1</sup> resembles so closely some of our species of *Brachytarsus* that it is often confused in collections with them. In fact, it is now my opinion that the genus, if distinct from *Brachytarsus*, should be placed near it in the Anthribini and not with the Tropiderini, with which it is less closely allied. In *walshi* the transverse ridge is as near the base of thorax as in any species of *Brachytarsus*. The only salient distinctions between the two genera are that the beak is wider and less tapering in *Eusphyrus* and the hind angles of thorax project a little more beyond the humeri. The color of the legs is variable in *walshi*, the femora in some examples being piceous and the tibiae pale only at base. The beetle is scarce both in Indiana and Florida, but four specimens having been taken in all my collecting in Indiana, while my single example taken at Ormond, Fla., is, as far as known, the only one recorded from that State.

16. *Tropideres rectus* Lec.

Two specimens were taken at Chokoloskee, Fla., March 16, by beating dead vines. Hitherto known in that State only on or near the east coast.

<sup>1</sup> Leng in the body of his recent Catalogue has adopted the name Platystomidæ, proposed by Pierce in 1916, for the long used family name Anthribidæ, but in his preface and chart uses the old name, which is much to be preferred.

**Allandrus brevicornis** Frost, Can. Ent., LII, 1920, 252.

This little weevil was described from specimens taken at Framingham, Mass., Monmouth, Maine, and Edmonton, Alberta. A specimen at hand, received from F. S. Carr of Edmonton, shows that it is very distinct from *bifasciatus* Lec., in the characters mentioned by Frost. It occurs on the dead branches of willow.

18. **Phenicobiella chamæropis** Lec.

In recent years I have taken this species in numbers at Dunedin, Ft. Myers and Everglade, Fla., in company with the Cucujid *Hemipeplus marginipennis* (Lec.) and the large Bruchid *Caryoborus gleditsiae* (L.). All three occur on the dead leaves of the cabbage palmetto, *Sabal palmetto* (Walt.), and are the most common beetles to be found on that plant.

**Piezocorynus virginicus** Leng, Journ. N. Y. Ent. Soc., XXVI, 1918, 11.

A species allied to *P. dispar* Gyll., but lacking the thoracic elevations of that species and having the yellow pubescence of elytra concentrated on the sides instead of on the disk. Described from 19 specimens taken July 12 from a recently killed black oak near Wingina, Va.

20. **Piezocorynus mixtus** Lec.

Two specimens have been taken at Dunedin, one by sweeping low shrubs on December 1, the other at porch light on March 28. Schwarz, in his Florida List, records it as rare at Enterprise and Tampa, and in his Ms. notes from St. Augustine, these being the only definite records from the State.

26. **Euparius lugubris** Oliv.

This, our most handsome Anthribid, was not taken by me in Florida until March, 1921, when a dozen or more were found at Dunedin in a white woody fungus on an oak log. Schwarz mentions it as rare at Enterprise and, in his notes, from St. Augustine.

29. **Brachytarsus tomentosus** (Say).

In addition to the Indiana locality mentioned in the Rhynchophora may be given Marion, Putnam and Crawford counties, in all of which it has been recently taken in June or August by sweeping.

30. *Brachytarsus paululus* Casey.

Taken in recent years in Knox, Crawford and Posey counties, Ind., by sweeping lowland herbage.

41. *Euxenus piceus* Lec.

Three specimens were taken singly at Chokoloskee, Fla., March 12-15, while beating along the edge of a mangrove swamp close to the beach.

*Auletes minor* new species.

Oblong-oval. Fuscous brown, feebly bronzed, very thinly clothed with fine white pubescence, this somewhat condensed along sides of elytra and in a cross band at their apical fourth; base of femora, tibiæ, tarsi and last ventral paler; antennæ dull yellow, the club piceous. Beak about as long as thorax, but slightly enlarged near tip, finely carinate, minutely and very sparsely punctate, the antennæ inserted at basal fourth. Head, including eyes, slightly wider than thorax, finely and sparsely punctate. Thorax subcylindrical, as long or slightly longer than broad, widest at middle, rather coarsely and thickly punctate. Elytra oval, one third wider at base than thorax, the punctures of disk fine, somewhat confused at middle and evanescent towards apex. Abdomen minutely and sparsely punctate. Length 1.2 mm.

One specimen taken March 8, by sweeping low herbage near the beach at Caxambus, Fla. Much smaller, less pubescent and with beak relatively shorter and thorax more coarsely punctate than in our other eastern species.

49. *Eugnamptus puncticeps* Lec.

One specimen in the Wolcott collection taken at Hessville, Lake Co., Ind., July 2. The first record for the State.

*Tachygonus minutus* Blatch.<sup>1</sup>

This species was described from a single male taken April 19 by sweeping ferns in a dense moist hammock near Dunedin, Fla. It is but 1.3 mm. in length, black, shining, with legs and antennæ wholly testaceous and a small white tuft of hairs on each hind angle of thorax and another near middle of elytral suture.

*Tachygonus fulvipes nigrescens* new variety.

Black; antennæ, tip of beak, fore and middle tibiæ and tarsi reddish-brown, hind legs wholly black; erect hairs dark brown. Otherwise agrees with the original description of *fulvipes* Lec.

<sup>1</sup> Can. Ent., LII, 1920, 263.

A single specimen in the Wolcott collection taken June 13, 1909, at Willow Springs, Ill. LeConte's unique type of *fulvipes* was described from that State without definite locality. It is possible that *nigrescens* may prove to be the *T. centralis* Lec., described from New Mexico.

**Apion punctinasum** Smith, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., XI, 1884, 46.

Two specimens of this well-marked species were taken this season in Marion Co., Ind., one June 22, the other August 15, both being swept from low herbage in a dense woodland near Broad Ripple. It was not included in the Rhynchophora as it has previously been known only from the Northwest, ranging from Dakota and British Columbia to Wyoming and Nevada. Identified for me by Mr. Fall, who wrote that among New Jersey material recently received from Bischoff, he had found a specimen also very close to *punctinasum*. From all other eastern Apionids *punctinasum* may be known by its short, stout, densely punctate beak and by having three conspicuous patches of white pubescence on the elytra, one on the base of each of the third intervals, the other just behind the scutellum. Belongs in Group II of the Rhynchophora, following *reclusum* in the key on p. 73.

71. **Apion finitimum** Fall.

This species was taken in numbers July 14, while sweeping about the borders of a wet-weather pond near Broad Ripple, Marion Co., Ind. The first record for the State, Fall's types being from Massachusetts, District of Columbia and Michigan.

115. **Apion lividum** Smith.

About Dunedin this little pale reddish-brown Apion occurs in numbers in early winter on the foliage and flowers of the climbing hempweed, *Willughbæa scandens* (L.). It is probable that a close examination of this plant, which ranges from Indiana and Ontario to Florida and Texas, will disclose that the weevil occurs in a number of the southern States, it being so far known only from Florida.

**Apion hibisci** Fall, Journ. N. Y. Ent. Soc., XXVI, 1918, 219.

This addition to our eastern species of Apion is so far known only from New Jersey, where it occurs in numbers, breeding in galls on the swamp rose mallow, *Hibiscus moscheutos* L. Specimens are at hand

taken by E. A. Bischoff at Arlington. Fall, in his notes following the description, states that it "belongs to Section IV of his Synopsis.<sup>1</sup> (Group IV of the Rhynchophora) and would by the table fall near *attenuatum*, after which it may best be placed; differing by its stouter form, broader thorax, more parallel elytra, more basally inserted antennæ and paler tibiæ and tarsi."

129. *Barynotus schœnherri* Zett.

The records of this species from Wales, Me., and Framingham, Mass., furnished us by C. A. Frost, are erroneous, specimens of *Panscopus erinaceus* having been wrongly determined as the *Barynotus* by Frost.<sup>2</sup>

*Hyperodes latinasus* new species.

Elongate-oblong, robust. Dark chestnut-brown, the apical fifth of thorax, apical fourth of elytra, antennæ, tibiæ and tarsi a paler reddish-brown. Beak scarcely as long as thorax, nearly as broad as head, subdepressed and strongly tricarinate above, the coarse punctures between the carinæ each bearing an erect brownish bristle. Head coarsely and closely punctate, each puncture enclosing a minute prostrate yellow scale. Funicle with first and second joints subequal in length, the basal one stouter, clavate; scape scarcely reaching front border of eyes, its groove deep, narrow, well defined, directed towards their middle. Thorax subcylindrical, about as wide as long, its ocular lobes large, almost covering the eyes in repose; disk very coarsely and densely punctate, the punctures mostly covered with large grayish scales, which on the sides are paler, there forming an evident stripe; the nude punctures each bearing an erect brownish hair. Elytra one half wider at base than thorax, humeri rounded, sides parallel to apical third, thence strongly converging and constricted to form the narrowly rounded apex; disk thinly clothed with large grayish scales which are condensed and paler on the humeri and declivity; strial punctures coarse, close-set; intervals narrower than punctures, the third and fifth feebly elevated, each alternate one with a row of erect brownish bristles, these becoming almost white on apical third. Sterna and first and second ventrals of under surface coarsely punctate, the punctures each enclosing a prostrate yellow scale; last three ventrals very finely and sparsely punctate, the fifth with a broad median impression. Length 2.8-3 mm.

Two specimens taken on March 5 in the muck about the decaying roots of *Pontederia* in an extinct pond at Ft. Myers, Fla. Belongs under *aa* of Group III, p. 171, of the Rhynchophora, and resembles *H. minimus* in form and size, but the much broader, more strongly carinate

<sup>1</sup> Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., XXV, 1898, 155.

<sup>2</sup> See Can. Ent., 1920, 251.

beak, numerous erect stiff bristles, large grayish scales, etc., easily distinguish it. The antennal grooves are deeper and more sharply defined than in the other species of the group.

271. *Grypidius equiseti* Fabr.

Wolcott found an example of this European weevil, June 16, crawling on the sidewalk at Dauphin Park, Ill.; the first record for that State.

285. *Smicronyx squalidus* Casey.

Specimens from Knoxville, Tenn., have been received for determination from S. Marcovitch, Assistant Entomologist at the Tennessee Agricultural Experiment Station. The District of Columbia was the most southern station hitherto recorded.

290. *Smicronyx quadrifer* Casey.

A single specimen of this well-known Erirhinid was taken from the muck in the extinct pond at Ft. Myers. It is a southwestern species previously known only from Alabama, Texas and Arizona.

*Smicronyx rectirostris* new species.

Elongate-oval, convex. Dark reddish-brown, the legs alone paler; above thinly clothed with oblong-oval white scales, which in part are larger and arranged transversely on the thorax, nowhere condensed and not overlapping on the elytra; beneath more thickly clothed with similar scales, those on the sterna larger and almost circular, on abdomen smaller and oblong. Beak of male slender, almost straight, nearly as long as head and thorax, coarsely punctate and scaly on basal half; very finely and sparsely punctate and glabrous beyond the middle. Antennæ inserted at middle of beak, scape not reaching eye, second joint of funicle one half as long as first, one half longer than third. Thorax slightly longer than wide, sides very feebly rounded, disk finely punctate, more densely on sides. Elytra conjointly oval, at base three fifths wider than thorax, sides straight to apical third, thence strongly converging to apex; striæ of disk fine, scarcely visibly punctate; intervals flat, smooth, without setæ. Length 2-2.3 mm.

Two specimens taken August 27 by Prof. J. R. Watson from shrubs in a cypress-gum flatwoods near Gainesville, Fla. Belongs under *cc* of Group II, page 211, of the Rhynchophora and allied to *connivens* Casey, but the beak much straighter, scales less dense, body narrower behind and intervals wholly devoid of the inclined setæ which are very distinct in *connivens*.

321. *Anchodemus angustus* Lec.

This slender-bodied Hydronomid has been recently taken at Gainesville, Fla., by Watson from the flowers of lizard's-tail, *Saururus cernuus* L. Hitherto known from that State only from Lake Poinsett and Biscayne Bay.

324. *Lixellus filiformis* Lec.

A specimen in the Wolcott collection was taken May 30 in the wash-up on the beach of Lake Michigan at Millers, Lake Co., Ind. The first record for the State.

341. *Bagous nebulosus* Lec.

A specimen taken at Irvington, N. J., and labelled *B. obliquus* Lec., was received from Bischoff; also one, taken July 4 by Frost, at Framingham, Mass. Known heretofore only from Lowell, Mass. and Port Huron, Mich. *B. obliquus* is a distinctly smaller species with pale markings of elytra less evident and third joint of tarsi bilobed and wider than second.

Genus *Pseudotychius* new genus.

Oval, very convex, strongly narrowed in front. Eyes large, not prominent, coarsely faceted, almost contiguous. Beak rather stout, slightly longer than thorax, pubescent and striate on basal half, glabrous and sparsely, finely punctate towards apex. Antennæ inserted at apical two fifths, scape slender, clavate, not reaching eye; funicle 5-jointed, the first joint subclavate, slightly curved, second obconical, two thirds as long as first, 3-5 rounded, shorter than second; club long, pubescent, first and second joints globose, terminal one conical, three fourths as long as the other two united. Femora clavate, unarmed; third joint of tarsi strongly bilobed, fourth slender, the claws simple, connate at base. Ventral segments very unequal, the second longer than third and fourth united, very convex, its hind margin overhanging and almost concealing the third, its angles prolonged but not reaching fourth; fifth segment longer than 3 and 4 united, narrowed toward apex.

This genus is founded upon a very aberrant Tychiid taken near Gainesville, Fla. From the characters as above given I am unable to satisfactorily assign it to any of the genera of Tychiini treated in the Rhynchophora. In the pear-shaped form of body, five-jointed funicle and long, very convex second ventral, it differs widely from any other genus of that tribe.

**Pseudotychius watsoni** new species.

Uniform dark reddish-brown, thickly clothed with long, yellowish, prostrate hairs. Occiput convex, as wide as apex of thorax, impunctate. Thorax campanulate, the apex less than half the width of base, disk smooth, sides not margined, base with a very narrow margin. Elytra oval, strongly convex, as wide at base as thorax, sides converging from near the base to a narrowly rounded apex, leaving the pygidium almost wholly exposed; disk rather deeply striate, striæ impunctate, intervals strongly convex. Other characters as given under the generic heading. Length 2.3 mm.

This, the genotype, is described from one specimen, probably a female, taken July 7 by Prof. J. R. Watson while beating shrubs in a high hammock near Gainesville, Fla. Named in honor of the collector, who is doing much to make better known the insect fauna of Florida.

360. **Paragoges minimus** Blatch.

Several specimens of this small Tychiid were beaten from clumps of the twining milkweed, *Metastelma scoparia* Nutt., at Chokoloskee, Fla. Hitherto known only from Ft. Myers and Key West.

**Tychius armatus** Green, Ent. News, XXXI, 1920, 198.

Allied to *sordidus* Lec., but having all the femora toothed; length 3.8 mm. Described from six specimens taken on Graybeard Mountain, N. Car., by Beutenmüller.

Genus **Nanodactylus**<sup>1</sup> new genus.

Small, oval or pear-shaped, very finely pubescent species having the beak slender, as long as thorax; eyes large, not prominent, subcontiguous above; antennæ inserted at apical third, scape slender, not reaching eye, its apex but slightly enlarged; *funicle 5-jointed*, first joint rather stout, oblong, second slender, obconical, two thirds the length of first, 3-5 subglobose, subequal; club joints loosely united, clothed with erect hairs, the basal joint globose, second one half wider, subglobose, terminal one conical, as long as the other two united. Thorax campanulate, its apex half or less the width of base. Elytra conjointly oval and subinflated, about one third longer than wide, their tips separately rounded, partly exposing the small pygidium. Ventral segments very unequal, the second raised above, overhanging and almost concealing the third, its angles prolonged backward to fourth, the fifth segment as long as but much narrower than the second, bluntly conical in shape, its apex subtruncate. Femora slender, unarmed, tibiæ as long as femora; tarsal claws connate throughout, appearing as a single claw, but just visibly cleft at tip.

<sup>1</sup> Gr. "small" + "claw."

This genus is, with some doubt, placed among the Tychiini. In its finely pubescent body, 5-jointed funicle and connate claws it differs widely from the other genera there belonging.

**Nanodactylus obesulus** new species.

Broadly oval, strongly narrowed in front. Head, thorax and basal fourth of elytra dark chestnut-brown; remainder of elytra and antennæ, except club, dull yellow; club of antennæ, middle of femora and tibiæ and entire under surface piceous; above and beneath rather thickly and evenly clothed with very fine, short, prostrate yellowish pubescence. Beak distinctly striate both above and on sides. Thorax one third wider at base than long, sides straight and converging from base to apex; disk very minutely and sparsely punctate. Elytra oval, strongly convex, their base but little wider than that of thorax; striæ narrow, deep, impunctate; intervals much wider, strongly convex, minutely and confusedly punctate. Length 2 mm.

One specimen beaten from alder, May 21, near Bass Lake, Starke Co., Ind.

370. **Oöpterinus perforatus** (Horn).

The first known Indiana example of this peculiar weevil was taken by A. B. Wolcott, June 21, while beating shrubs on the side of a wooded ravine at the State Soldiers' Home near Lafayette, Tippecanoe County.

420. **Anthonomus julichi** Dietz.

One example of this rare species was received from Chokoloskee on September 1. Recorded heretofore only from the type locality, Upper Metacombe Key, Fla.

426. **Anthonomus virgo** Dietz.

Two specimens were taken by sweeping near Half Moon Pond, Posey Co., Ind., Sept. 12, 1918. Cobb's Island, Va., the type station, is the only one hitherto known.

435. **Anthonomus consimilis** Dietz.

A single individual was taken May 15 while sweeping along the slope of a wooded ridge near White River, Marion Co., Ind. The only other known Indiana specimen was from Lawrence County. One was also sent in by Frost from Hopkinton, Mass. Not before known east of the District of Columbia.

**458. *Anthonomus disjunctus* Lec.**

Five specimens have been taken at Dunedin, Fla., December 1-16, by sweeping the foliage of huckleberry and other low shrubs in open pine woods. Not known heretofore from that State.

***Anthonomus parvulus* new species.**

Subovate, robust. Dark reddish-brown; beak, head, antennal club, tarsi, suture and a large scutellar triangular spot on elytra darker chestnut-brown; above very thinly pubescent with exceedingly fine white hairs, which are condensed on the scutellum and in one or two minute patches along the edges of the denuded fascia, which is evident but very faint. Beak relatively stout, curved, about as long as thorax, minutely and sparsely punctate. Antennæ inserted at apical fourth, scape very slender, reaching lower border of eye; funicle 6-jointed, joint 1 stout, obconical, 2 about half the length and diameter of 1, slightly longer than 3 to 6, which are subglobose and gradually increase in size. Thorax strongly shining, one third wider at base than long, sides almost straight, feebly converging to apex; disk slightly constricted near apex, coarsely punctured, the punctures separated by as much as their own diameter. Elytra oval, one fourth wider at base than thorax, striæ fine, feebly impressed, their punctures fine, well separated; intervals almost flat, each with a row of minute punctures. Fore femora with a slender acute tooth at apical fourth, middle and hind ones unarmed; claws with a large basal tooth. Length 1.2 mm.

Three specimens, two taken at Dunedin, Fla., December 1, by sweeping low shrubs in open pine woods, the other at Lakeland, Fla., February 21, by beating tall huckleberry bushes. Belongs to Group A of the subgenus *Sexarthrus*, p. 311 of the Rhynchophora. Allied to *subfasciatus* Lec., but much smaller, with punctuation of thorax coarser and much sparser, denuded fascia of elytra very faint, and only the front femora armed. It is the smallest known member of the subgenus, and one of the smallest of the Anthonomini.

**464. *Anthonomus nubilus* Lec.**

Taken in recent years in both Knox and Crawford counties, Ind., Orange County furnishing the only previous State record.

***Anthonomus pictus* new species.**

Oblong-oval. Piceous, densely and evenly clothed above with minute oval pale brown and white scales, the white ones forming a median and two lateral stripes on thorax, covering the basal half of fifth and median third of third elytral intervals, also the scutellum and a small sutural space

behind it and an irregular spot on the declivity; under surface and femora more thinly clothed with larger oval white scales, tibiae and tarsi dark reddish-brown; antennae paler, the club densely pubescent. Beak slender, feebly curved, as long as head and thorax, finely striate and scaly on basal half, slightly flattened and densely punctate toward apex. Antennae inserted at apical two fifths, scape very slender, not reaching eyes; funicle 6-jointed. second joint slender, obconical, three fourths as long as the next two united, 3-6 small, subglobose, subequal. Thorax about as wide as long, sides almost straight and parallel from base to middle, then converging to apex; disk not constricted near apex, finely and densely punctate. Elytra oval, convex, one fourth wider at base than thorax, sides parallel to apical third, then broadly curved to apex; striae fine, their punctures well separated; intervals flat. All the femora unarmed; claws with a small basal tooth. Length 2.1-2.3 mm.

Described from three specimens taken by E. A. Bischoff at Newark, New Jersey. Belongs under *aa* of Group B of the subgenus *Sexarthrus*, p. 313 of the Rhynchophora, but not closely allied to either *nubilus* or *cylindricollis*, as the beak is much longer and the scales much more dense and differently arranged than in *nubilus* while *cylindricollis* is pubescent, not scaly. Bischoff reports taking them in some numbers while sweeping, June 13-August 24, in both low meadow land and on mountain slopes near Newark, Irvington, Bloomfield and Montclair, N. J.

467. *Anthonomus decipiens* Lec.

The first Indiana specimen was swept from herbage alongside of a bayou of White River in Marion Co., September 4, 1920.

487. *Miarus hispidulus* Lec.

Within the last two years a number of specimens have been taken while sweeping along the margins of a pond in a dense woodland near Broad Ripple, Ind.; one also in Crawford Co., Ind.

491. *Cleonus (Stephanocleonus) plumbeus* Lec.

I was much surprised to receive for determination a specimen of this Cleonid from Knoxville, Tenn. It was reared in July from the roots of strawberry by S. Marcovitch. The hitherto known range has been from New England to British Columbia, Southern Colorado and New Mexico.

(To be continued)